

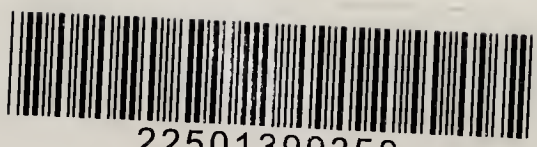
GOVERNMENT OF GIBRALTAR



DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL AND
HEALTH SERVICES

ANNUAL REPORT
1977

Price 65p



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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1977

BY

SURG CAPT E H MURCHISON OBE RN (Rtd)
DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES

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LIST OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page No</u>
Senior Staff List 	2
Introduction 	3
Geography and Climatological Report ...	4
Vital Statistics 	7
Prevalence and Control of Infectious Diseases	14
Animal Control 	21
Maternity Services 	22
Child Welfare Service 	22
School Health Service 	25
Port Health Work 	27
Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector	28
Disinfection and Disinfestation 	34
Mosquito Control 	34
Rodent Control 	35
Food and Drugs Control 	37
Report of the Pathologist-Analyst ...	41
Medical and Hospital Report 	46
Staff 	48
Legislation 	48
Financial 	49
District Medical Service 	50
Hospital 	50



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SENIOR STAFF AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1977

Director of Medical & Health Services	Surgeon Captain E H Murchison OBE QHS RN (Rtd) MB BCh
Pathologist/Analyst	E A Imossi MRCS FRC Path
Medical Officers	D J Toomey Esq OBE MB BS FRCS(Edin)FRCS (Glas) J A Cochrane OBE MRCS (Eng)LRCP (Lond)DA R Doherty Esq MB BS FRCOG FACS A H Kassam LRCP LRFPS MRCP (Glas) A Soler MD (Malta) J Sacco MB BCh DPH D R Thompson MB ChB MROGP N Borge MRCS LRCP MB BS A Correa BSC MB ChB
Medical Officer & Forensic Pathologist to Government	J C Cassaglia LRCP (Edin) LRCS (Edin) LRFPS (Glas)
Medical Specialist	J J Giraldi CBE MD (Brist) FRCP (Edin)
Dental Surgeons	J J Cochrane Esq MBE LDS RCS (Eng) F Linares Esq BDS (Lond) C E C Langdon Esq BDS
Superintendent, Psychiatric Unit	C M Montegriffo MB BS (Lond)
Assistant Port Medical Officer	C A Isola MB BCh BAO(Dublin) LAH (Ireland)
Administrator	J L Ballantine Esq
Administrative Officer	C J Rugeroni Esq
Supervisory Officers	A Pons Esq T Smith Esq
Chief Public Health Inspector and Superintendent of Markets	A Almeda Esq MRSH
Senior Public Health Inspectors	J M Reyes Esq FRSH ARIPHH J Delgado Esq MRSH
Chief Medical Laboratory Technician & Deputy Analyst	J L Bruzon Esq LRIC AIMLT
Senior Medical Laboratory Technicians	W Darby Esq SHMLT J Pitaluga Esq AIMLS G Fromow Esq AIMLS A Montero Esq AIMLS
Head Pharmacist	E Hermida Esq
Matron	Mrs J J Giraldi MBE SRN SCM
Principal Tutor	R Durell Esq SRN RNT
Assistant Matron	Miss J T Moncur SRN SCM J Rocca Esq SRN RMN OCT MMC
Superintendent Radiographer	Miss R Gabay DSR SRR
Superintendent Physiotherapist	Mrs E Searle

INTRODUCTION

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

As mentioned in the introduction to the 1976 Annual Report, rehabilitation works to St Bernard's Hospital continued to be carried out and were completed in the month of March 1977. As anticipated the result of this work has enhanced the appearance and improved the effectiveness of the Hospital, but much remains to be done.

In addition rehabilitation work at KGV Psychiatric Unit consisting of the complete reflooring and redecoration of all wards etc was completed.

A survey of the works involved in the rehabilitation of the Children's Wing and the Casualty Department of the Hospital is pending completion and work will commence early in 1978.

Another project which is due to commence early in 1978 is the conversion of the Sisters Quarters, sited at St Bernard's Hospital, into flats and bed-sitters. The project is envisaged to take 18 months to 2 years to complete and will provide excellent modern accommodation for those members of the staff who we still need to recruit from abroad.

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATOLOGICAL REPORT

(1) GEOGRAPHY

Gibraltar is situated in latitude $36^{\circ} 09'N$ and longitude $5^{\circ} 21'W$ and stands out, steeply and proudly, from the adjoining low-lying Spanish territory to which it is connected by a sandy isthmus about 1 mile long and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide. Five miles across the Bay to the West lies the Spanish port of Algeciras and 20 miles across the Straits, to the South is Africa. The Mediterranean lies on the East. The distance to Britain is approximately 1,400 miles by sea.

The Rock runs from North to South for a length of nearly 3 miles. It is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile wide and has a total area of $2\frac{1}{4}$ square miles. Its highest point is 1,396 feet. The top of the Rock is a sharp knife-edge ridge extending for about a mile and a half from the North escarpment and then sloping gradually to the South for about 1 mile to terminate at the Southern extremity, Europa Point, in perpendicular cliffs about a hundred feet high. The whole upper length of the Eastern face is inaccessible and the steep upper half of the Western slopes is uninhabited.

(11) CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1977

RAINFALL

The total annual rainfall was a little below the normal of 797.4mm (31.4 ins). January was particularly wet with almost double the normal amount of rain. The rainfall during June and July was also considerably above average mainly as a result of fairly heavy falls on the first day of each month. From February to May however, rainfall was well below normal. The highest daily total of 61.0mm (2.4 ins) fell on 20th January.

TEMPERATURE

Although the overall mean temperature for the year ($17.9^{\circ}C = 64.2^{\circ}F$) was near the average of $18.1^{\circ}C$ ($64.6^{\circ}F$) notable features were the below average temperatures from May to October and the above average temperatures in the other months especially in April and December. Another noteworthy feature was the attainment of a maximum temperature of $33.3^{\circ}C$ ($92.0^{\circ}F$) on 12th May - the highest May temperature so far recorded in Gibraltar.

SUNSHINE

The annual total of 2803.1 hrs was very close to the average of 2804.4 hrs. Totals were much below normal in January, October and December - but were well above average in March, April, May, June and August. In the remaining months totals were near normal.

WINDS

The year was notably windier than usual with a preponderance of westerly winds in June and July and easterly winds in September, October and December. The annual mean speed was 12.6 kts compared to the average of 11.2 kts. All months except February, March and October had mean speeds above average,

especially September and December which will be remembered as particularly windy months. Although overall there were 183 days of easterlies compared to 182 days of westerlies - a near normal ratio for the year. June and July together saw 21 days of easterlies compared to 40 days of westerlies, and in the period September to December there were 72 days of easterlies and 40 days of westerlies - a marked inversion of the normal ratios for these months. However, gales were relatively infrequent and confined to December when in the period 13th to 15th an easterly gale blew for 48 consecutive hours reaching a maximum mean hourly wind speed of 46 kts. The highest gust recorded during the year was 250 deg./64 kts which occurred on February 11th.

THUNDER

Thunder was more prevalent than usual, especially during January and February. It was observed on 21 days - 5 days more than usual.

FOG

Fog was less in evidence than usual, no doubt as a result of the predominant westerlies in June and July which are normally foggy months. It occurred on 14 days, 5 of which were in July. Two cases occurred in December - normally a fog free month.

HAIL

Hail occurred on 21st and 31st January in association with thunderstorms.

SUMMARY

The year will probably be best remembered for being windy with a bright dry Spring followed by a cool and wetter than usual Summer in which there were more westerly than easterly winds and a dull Autumn and Winter marked by long spells of strong easterly winds.

STATION NORTH FRONT - GIBRALTAR

Lat 36°09'N Long 05° 21'W

Barometric Height 25 ft above mean sea level

Rain gauge 10 ft above mean sea level

1977 MONTH	AIR TEMPERATURES		RELATIVE HUMIDITY				RAINFALL Maximum in 24 hours. (mm)	SUNSHINE Daily Mean (hours)
	Maximum	Minimum	Highest of the six hourly periods		Lowest of the six hourly periods			
			0300 1500	0900 2100	0300 1500	0900 2100		
JANUARY	15.5	11.0	83		75	282.4	61.0	3.08
FEBRUARY	17.1	10.8	82		67	73.7	13.8	5.38
MARCH	19.2	12.1	79		58	7.1	3.9	8.37
APRIL	21.5	13.5	79		55	Trace	Trace	9.42
MAY	22.3	14.4	76		54	1.8	1.5	10.41
JUNE	24.1	15.9	77		50	40.8	35.1	11.77
JULY	25.7	18.1	79		58	8.0	8.0	11.44
AUGUST	26.1	18.5	80		58	0.7	0.7	11.23
SEPTEMBER	24.9	18.8	86		69	Trace	Trace	8.18
OCTOBER	21.5	16.8	88		76	69.2	29.4	4.61
NOVEMBER	19.2	13.3	80		66	133.2	59.8	6.10
DECEMBER	16.9	13.3	88		82	127.2	15.7	2.09
	21.2	14.7	81		64	744.1	61.0	7.67

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE
YEAR 1977

Total Area of Gibraltar	...	...	...	...	...	1,387 acres
Area of the City	...	...	...	...	...	104 acres

*POPULATION

	ADULTS		CHILDREN	TOTAL
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Both Sexes</u>	
Gibraltarians	6609	7769	5046	19424
Other British (including families of members of H M Forces)	1552	2385	2278	6215
Aliens	<u>3028</u>	<u>551</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>3639</u>
	<u>11189</u>	<u>10705</u>	<u>7384</u>	<u>29278</u>
Number of Births				507
	Males			273
	Females			234
Birth Rate				17.32
Number of Deaths				232
	Males			126
	Females			106
Death Rate				7.92
Number of Stillbirths				7
Stillbirth Rate				13.81
Infant Mortality				4
Infant Mortality Rate				7.89
Neo-Natal Mortality				4
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate				7.89
Peri-Natal Mortality				4
Peri-Natal Mortality Rate				21.40

*These figures are based on the estimated population of Gibraltar on the
31st December 1977

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

There were 507 live births registered during the year from the resident population, of which 273 were males and 234 were females. This represents a crude birth rate of 17.32 per 1,000 population, which is slightly higher than last year's figure.

LIVE BIRTHS FOR 1977

	ST BERNARD'S HOSPITAL		ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
January	15	17	8	3
February	20	13	7	4
March	13	15	3	4
April	16	13	7	5
May	16	15	6	4
June	15	14	3	7
July	19	13	11	6
August	18	17	2	5
September	19	14	9	4
October	19	11	6	7
November	10	18	7	5
December	14	13	10	7
	194	173	79	61
	367		140	
	507			

STILLBIRTHS

There were 7 stillbirths during the year; 5 males and 2 females. This represents a stillbirth rate of 13.81.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

There were 11 illegitimate births of which 8 were males and 3 were females. This represents 2.17% of all births.

Date	Birth Rate	Stillbirth Rate	Illegitimate Births (as percentage of all births)
1961	17.28	10.58	0.5
1962	23.22	17.51	0.17
1963	26.43	18.36	1.25
1964	25.69	14.01	1.11
1965	26.87	8.84	1.47
1966	23.71	11.59	1.00
1967	21.16	9.26	1.11
1968	20.04	3.68	1.29
1969	19.60	5.26	1.97
1970	19.68	8.59	1.89
1971	20.70	10.10	3.54
1972	19.86	11.90	1.36
1973	17.91	16.79	1.49
1974	19.58	8.70	3.30
1975	17.53	3.80	2.66
1976	16.90	21.61	2.94
1977	17.32	13.81	2.17

DEATHS

The number of deaths recorded was two hundred and thirty two of which one hundred and twenty six were males and one hundred and six were females. This represents a crude death rate of 7.92.

DEATHS BY MONTHS AND QUARTERS

1st QUARTER		2nd QUARTER		3rd QUARTER		4th QUARTER	
January	19	April	17	July	13	October	15
February	21	May	28	August	13	November	20
March	22	June	24	September	18	December	22
62		69		44		57	

The majority of all deaths, ie two hundred and eleven or 90.95% occurred in persons over 55 years of age, whereas one hundred and seventy or 73.27% occurred in those over 65.

In the over 75 years old there were ninety-eight, or 42.24% of all deaths.

PRINCIPAL CAUSE OF DEATH

Cause	Number	Percentage of Total Number
Cardio-vascular disease (excluding cerebral)	81 (88)	34.91% (33.46%)
Cerebro vascular disease	49 (38)	21.12% (14.44%)
Malignant disease	44 (54)	18.96% (20.53%)
Respiratory diseases (excluding neoplasm)	20 (30)	8.62% (11.40%)

Figures in brackets are for the year 1976

As can be seen from the above table these chief causes of death accounted for one hundred and ninety four or 83.62% of all deaths.

Arterial diseases caused 107 deaths which is 46.10% of all deaths. Ischaemic heart disease was again the highest single cause of death while cerebro-vascular disease was the second commonest. The number of people dying from malignancy was 44, being lower than last year.

INFANT MORTALITY

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was four, which gave an infant mortality rate of 7.89. All these infants died within the first four weeks of birth, which represents a neo-natal mortality rate of 7.89.

PERI-NATAL MORTALITY

As is obvious from the foregoing, it seems to be a question of chance whether the child is stillborn or dies in the first hours of life. Hence the importance of grouping stillbirths and deaths in the first week of life as Peri-natal deaths.

The number of such deaths has been four which represents a Peri-natal mortality rate of 21.40.

NEO-NATAL, INFANT MORTALITY AND PERI-NATAL RATES

1955 - 1977

Year	Neo-natal Mortality Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Peri-Natal Mortality
1955	5.36	18.76	25.5
1960	14.81	14.81	18.77
1961	29.41	34.75	27.03
1962	17.82	19.60	35.02
1963	28.00	35.80	41.35
1964	22.26	31.79	41.45
1965	14.73	20.62	23.56
1966	6.70	11.75	16.56
1967	16.82	18.69	22.22
1968	9.23	9.23	12.87
1969	19.74	26.93	19.64
1970	5.20	8.67	12.03
1971	18.52	25.25	26.67
1972	13.77	17.21	22.11
1973	26.12	26.12	16.51
1974	5.22	12.17	13.79
1975	15.23	17.12	15.23
1976	9.82	11.78	28.84
1977	7.89	7.89	21.40

DETAILED ANALYSIS OF DEATH FROM MALIGNANT DISEASES

Site	List No	All Ages	30/34		35/39		40/44		45/49		50/54		55/59		60/64		65/69		70/74		75/79		80/84		85 & +		Unknown													
			m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f												
Malignant Neoplasm of:	Prostate	185	3								1						1				1																			
	Bladder	188	6												1		1	1		1	1																			
	Breast	174	2														1	1				1																		
	Lung	162	9								2				2		1			1				1																
	Cervix	180	1															1																						
	Kidney	189	2			1						1			1																									
	Stomach	151	4									1					1	2																						
	Penis	187	1																																					
	Colon	154	5										1				2							2																
	Ovary	183	3					1				1								1																				
Pancreas	157	1																						1																
Liver	155	2										1					1																							
Oesophagus	150	2																	1																					
Rectum	197	2															1																							
Uterus	182	1																			1																			
TOTAL		44	-		1		-		-		3		2		3		2		4		-		8		5		3		2		3		1		-		3		-	

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The infectious diseases statutorily notifiable under the provisions of the Public Health Ordinance in Gibraltar are -

Smallpox, Cholera, Epidemic Typhus, Plague, Yellow Fever, Relapsing Fever, Dysentery, Diphtheria, Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever, Typhoid or Enteric Fever, Acute Encephalitis, Acute Poliomyelitis, Chickenpox, Epidemic Parotitis, Erysipelas, Lassa Fever, Leprosy, Measles, Meningococcal Infection, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Paratyphoid Fever, Pertussis, Puerperal Fever, Rabies, Rubella, Trachomas, Tuberculosis (all forms), Venereal Disease.

There were 764 cases notified from the resident civil population which represents an incidence of 39.33

The more serious diseases notified are visited by the District Public Health Inspector who investigates and advises the family on appropriate preventive measures and concurrent disinfection if the case warrants it.

In cases of pulmonary tuberculosis an Assistant Health Visitor is available to work directly with the Tuberculosis Clinic. She works in close liaison with the Public Health Inspectors who carry out all the necessary investigations and take the necessary public health measures.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

In 1977 five cases were notified as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. Routine X-Ray examination is carried out on new workers entering Gibraltar.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY AGE AND SEX - CIVIL POPULATION 1977

Diseases	Sex	All Ages	0	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & +	Age Unknown
001 Typhoid Fever	Total Male Female	1 - 1								1 - 1			
003 Other Salmonella Infections	T M F	2 - 2					2 - 2						
004 Shigellosis	T M F	9 3 6		3 1 2	4 2 2		1 - 1			1 - 1			
005.2 Food Poisoning due to Clostridium perfringens (Cl.welchi)	T M F	50 33 17	1 1 -	7 4 3	5 3 2	7 4 3	14 9 5	7 6 1	7 5 2	2 1 1			
005.9 Food Poisoning (unspecified)	T M F	10 7 3				9 7 2			1 - 1				
011 Pulmonary Tuberculosis	T M F	5 5 -					1 1 -			2 2 1			2 2 -
016 Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	T M F	1 1 -						1 1 -					
033 Whooping Cough	T M F	21 12 9	2 2 -	13 7 6	6 3 3								
034 Scarlet Fever	T M F	4 - 4	- - -	3 - 3	1 - 1								
052 Chicken Pox	T M F	22 9 13	- - -	9 3 6	10 5 5	1 - 1	1 - 1	1 1 -					

INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

1949 -- 1977

Year	Cases	Deaths	Incidence per Thousand	Deaths per Thousand
1949	22	8	0.89	0.32
1950	19	6	0.76	0.24
1955	20	2	0.76	0.08
1959	16	1	0.66	0.04
1960	9	4	0.36	0.16
1961	6	2	0.27	0.09
1962	14	-	0.57	0.00
1963	6	-	0.29	0.00
1964	13	-	0.54	0.00
1965	9	1	0.36	0.04
1966	5	1	0.20	0.03
1967	17	2	0.67	0.08
1968	15	2	0.56	0.07
1969	11	-	0.39	0.00
1970	6	-	0.20	0.00
1971	18	1	0.63	0.03
1972	5	2	0.17	0.07
1973	4	-	0.14	0.00
1974	3	-	0.10	0.00
1975	22	-	0.06	0.00
1976	3	-	0.09	0.00
1977	5	-	0.17	0.00

NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

One case was notified.

ENTERIC FEVER

One case of typhoid was notified.

As previously stated, the fact that enteric fever is endemic in the surrounding countries is a constant source of worry because of the possibility of an outbreak of it occurring here.

All foodhandlers are checked on arrival in Gibraltar, but as they commute frequently to and fro the danger is very real.

DYSENTERY

This year nine cases of bacillary dysentery were notified but it is our belief that an appreciable number of cases do occur yearly and that because of their mildness are treated symptomatically and not notified.

FOOD POISONING

Seventy-one cases were notified

DIPHTHERIA

There were again no cases notified during the year under review and this means that there have been no such cases for the past 16 years. Two factors are responsible for this - the greater number of children who are being immunized against the disease as also the fact that there is less contact with the hinterland.

SCARLET FEVER

Four cases were notified.

WHOOPING COUGH

Twenty-one cases were notified.

CHICKEN POX

Twenty-two cases were notified.

MEASLES

Four hundred and twenty-two cases were notified.

RUBELLA

Eleven cases were notified.

MUMPS

One hundred and seventy-four cases were notified.

VENEREAL DISEASES

Our figures on these diseases must be carefully interpreted as otherwise a very erroneous picture may be deduced. The majority of these cases were contracted away from Gibraltar.

GONORRHOEA

Twenty-five cases were notified.

SYPHILLIS

Seven cases were notified.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

One case was notified.

[illegible]

VACCINATION AND IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMME

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

Compulsory vaccination of children in Gibraltar at the age of three months, as well as re-vaccination at the age of twelve years has now been abolished. This service will, however, continue to be offered in the future but only on a voluntary basis.

The number of vaccinations carried out during the year were -

Babies 3/12 years	15
12 years old - School children	10
For International Travel	85

No unusual complications of Smallpox Vaccination were registered.

IMMUNIZATION

This service continued to be run very successfully from the Health Department at the Health Centre, Casemates.

A campaign based on the World Health Organization's "Immunize Your Child" theme was launched in connection with World Health Day in April and full use was made of the news media and health education techniques to inform the public and parents in particular of the benefits of immunization. This resulted in a noticeable increase in attendances at our clinics.

It should be noted that these statistics also include the active immunization schemes run by the Services for their families.

The only side effects to these vaccines were mild allergic reactions.

The following is a summary of immunization for 1977.

TYPE OF VACCINE	1st DOSE	2nd DOSE	3rd DOSE	BOOSTER
Antipoliomyelitis.....	1229	865	600	359
Triple Antigen.....	169	126	126	-
Diphtheria & Tetanus....	628	395	299	281
Tetanus Toxoid	144	85	115	-
Diphtheria.....	9	-	-	-

ANIMAL CONTROL

The importation of dogs and cats is not allowed except by direct shipment from the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or the Republic of Ireland and subject to certain conditions.

A total of 36 Import licences were issued by the Public Health Department who also undertake the registration and licensing of dogs as well as the control of strays.

Two hundred and ninetyeight dogs and 711 cats were seized during the year. Forty four of the dogs were claimed by their owners and the rest were humanely destroyed.

When a stray dog is impounded it is kept in the pound for seven days. If at the end of this period it has not been claimed by the owner, it is humanely destroyed. If, on the other hand, the dog is claimed, the owner is required to pay for its maintenance in the pound. If any particular dog is unlicensed, unvaccinated, or unmuzzled at the time of seizure, the matter is reported to the Police.

The effects of recent amendments to the Animals & Birds Ordinance which made compulsory the vaccination of dogs against Rabies continue to be felt. All dogs over the age of 3 months have to be registered with the Government and the annual licence is only issued on production of a valid certificate of vaccination against Rabies. A total of 604 dogs have been registered to date.

Eight kennels are available to house stray dogs and extra space for four further kennels was also acquired. The number of Biters' Kennels has been increased to five and improvements have been carried out to the general amenities of this pound. These improvements are proving a great help to the Dog Impounders in their work of collecting and controlling strays.

Gibraltar continues Rabies free since the single case imported in 1970. Despite this, all biters continue to be impounded and kept under observation for ten days, as part of the Public Health Department's constant surveillance against this disease.

We should express our appreciation to the various Veterinary Surgeons of the Royal Army Veterinary Corps for their advice and help on the problems of animals generally during their periodic official visits to the Rock.

We are also grateful to the RSPCA Inspector for his hard work and co-operation, and to the Society's Honorary Secretary in Gibraltar, for supplying the following figures about the number of dogs, cats and other animals boarded and painlessly destroyed by them during the year under review:

No of ANIMALS BOARDED AT THE RSPCA KENNELS

104 dogs, cats and other animals/or birds

No of ANIMALS DESTROYED

148 dogs* all sources, road accidents, strays, unwanted, old, etc.

249 cats+

72 other animals

469

* Through old age, chronically sick cases & accidents

+ wild and accidents

MATERNITY, CHILD WELFARE AND SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES

MATERNITY SERVICE

The Maternity Department consists of two wards with a total of fourteen beds, two private rooms, a two bedded labour ward, nursery, admission room and ante-natal clinic.

On an average there were 30 deliveries a month. Mothers stay in hospital 5-6 days for a normal delivery, 8-10 for forceps deliveries and 10-13 for Caesarian Sections.

Ante-natal patients were admitted for rest and treatment staying from a few days to several weeks.

Relaxation classes held by the Physiotherapist were extremely well attended and a lecture and film show for expectant mothers and fathers given every 2 months by the Obstetrician was also very well attended.

There are no post-natal classes but a leaflet on post natal exercises is given to every mother on discharge.

Early this year the ward returned to its usual premises following improvements and alterations which included renewall of plumbing, rewiring of the electrical installation as well as redecoration. As part of this work the Nursery was provided with new built-in baby baths which have greatly facilitated the work of the staff.

SUMMARY OF WORK IN THE DEPARTMENT

			1977		1976
Total Live Births:	Males	194		186	
	Females	173	367	174	360
Stillbirths:	Males	3		4	
	Females	2	5	3	7
Neonatal Deaths			4		3
Premature Births			17		21
Twins			4 prs		5 prs
Caesarian Sections			52		39
Toxaemias			4		12

CHILD WELFARE SERVICE

Child Welfare Clinics were held throughout the year at the Health Centre. Until his departure on termination of contract in September, Dr P Jones held weekly sessions on Thursday afternoons from 2pm to 2.45pm. Dr Borge then took over these clinics and sessions are now held on Thursday mornings between 10am and 11am. Most of the babies seen at these Clinics are new babies having a routine general check.

Clinics supervised by the Health Visitor were held every afternoon and were well attended. In fact the year under review shows the highest number of visits recorded in the past 15 years.

At these clinics children are weighed and their general development progress and appearance is carefully observed. Mothers are advised on feeding and on the general management of their children. At these clinics children's milestones are also noted and any abnormality, mental or physical is referred to the Doctor for further checking.

All routine home visiting is adversely affected by shortage of staff.

All visiting is done by one assistant, and by devoting 2 hours each morning to home visits she manages to visit homes once yearly. The Health Visitor deals with "First Visits" problem families and special cases.

Close liaison is maintained with the Family Care Unit, with the Maternity and Children's wards, the Eye Department, the Speech Therapy Department and the School Medical Service. A strong link has now been established with the Headmaster of St Martin's School and information regarding the welfare and needs of the young handicapped child is exchanged.

PAEDIATRICIAN'S CLINICS

	1977	1976
Number of children registered	336	336
Total Number of Attendances	418	384
Number of Clinics Held	42	47

HEALTH VISITORS' CLINIC

Number of children registered	1131	1027
Total number of attendances	10765	9822

Age Groups of the children attending the Health Visitors' Clinics

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE-GROUP	NUMBER
1972	Reached 5 years	26
1973	4 - 5 "	71
1974	3 - 4 "	119
1975	2 - 3 "	210
1976	1 - 2 "	339
1977	0 - 1 "	366

HOME VISITING - NUMBER OF VISITS

	1977	1976
Primary Visits	405	402
To Children under one year	571	558
To Children over one year	1508	1769
Ante-Natal Visits -		
Advice given to expectant mothers	47	50
Special visits, ie to problem families and families in difficult circumstances and visits paid at Paediatrician's request	122	103
Visits paid where children were not at home or not seen for other reasons	301	306
Removals		
(i) Traced	68	85
(ii) Untraced	10	18
Home visited	1733	1990

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE (HEALTH CENTRE)

	1977	1976
Number of patients now registered at the Clinic	2872	2500
Number of patients seen during the year	3009	2655

Treatment has consisted of:

Extractions and minor surgical procedures
under local and/or general anaesthesia

Conservation under local anaesthesia
and/or intravenous sedation

Conservation and endodontic treatment
under local anaesthesia

Periodontal treatment and surgery

Prosthetic treatment

Orthodontic treatment

The number of patients who have received dental appliances (prosthodontic and orthodontic) has risen to 112 compared to 107 last year. Twenty-two patients received prosthodontic appliances and 90 courses of orthodontic treatment were completed this year.

One half-day session weekly was devoted to tackling minor oral surgical procedures under general anaesthesia in the theatre at St Bernard's Hospital and/or treating the handicapped children of St Bernadettes and St Martin's Schools.

Procedures included:

- Removal of impacted, unerupted teeth, odontomes and supernumeraries
- Removal of retained roots
- Apicectomies and retrograde root fillings
- Extranasal antrostomy
- Enucleation of dental cysts
- Labial frenectomy

Examination of the new infant intake between 4 and 5 years of age showed a 60% incidence of dental caries.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

These services are catered for at the Health Centre by a designated Group Practice Medical Scheme doctor. Clinics were held twice weekly, most of which were held at the various schools. Twice a month a clinic was held at the Health Centre, one for special cases requiring follow-up or further assessment; the other was held in order to plan out policies and ensure the smooth running of the service.

Meetings were held at intervals with the School Counsellor and Head Teachers. These meetings were essential to smooth out differences and misunderstandings and to discuss matters of policy. The liaison that now exists will be an important foundation for further improvements in the present service.

Children suffering from acute illnesses were referred to their own private doctors but if the consent of the parent or guardian was obtained treatment was prescribed by the School Medical Officer.

A number of children were referred to hospital for consultant advice.

As part of the general medical check-up all school children are now being screened for colour-blindness.

The dental health of the school children is on the whole an improvement on previous years.

The number of children examined under the School Health Services was 694 and the general condition of the health of these children showed an improvement on previous years.

CASES REFERRED TO THEIR OWN DOCTOR

The number referred to their own doctor was three.

CASES REFERRED TO OTHER HOSPITAL CLINICS

These numbered twenty-eight. The majority were referred to the ENT and Orthopaedic Clinics.

CASES REFERRED TO SCHOOL DENTAL CLINIC

Five hundred and sixteen cases were referred to the school dental clinic.

OPHTHALMIC CLINICS

Eighty cases referred to this clinic by the school doctor, or at their parents' request, were for refraction.

CLEANLINESS

The number of children inspected by the School Nurse during the year was 6729. There were 151 instances of 'verminous heads' but it must be noted that this number includes a number of cases which were found to be infested on more than one occasion.

HOME VISITS

The number of homes visited during the year was 225. These visits were directed at finding out the children's background so as to help and advise parents whose children require supportive treatment.

IMMUNIZATION

The immunization of children continues to be carried out at the Health Centre.

HEAF TESTS

A total of 607 school children were heaf tested and there were no positive results.

Rubella vaccines were given to 196 schoolgirls.

PORT HEALTH WORK

Maritime

The statutory function of the Service, the application of the Quarantine Ordinance including the granting of Pratique to shipping was maintained efficiently throughout the year. The system of operation is designed to cause the minimum delay in Port entry and, in the case of vessels which call for medical assistance, quick despatch.

There were 203 medical visits to ships during the year, 127 persons were landed due to illness; of these, 18 seamen were landed from British ships and 109 seamen from foreign ships. These figures do not include seamen landed from Royal Fleet Auxiliaries.

Seventy five ships called into Port solely for the purpose of receiving medical advice or treatment for members of the crew, and four dead bodies were landed.

REPORT BY THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Due to the staff shortages which have been experienced over the last few years, Gibraltar has been divided into two larger districts, instead of the former five, and the Public Markets. The work has also been re-organized amongst the qualified Inspectorate which is, at present, made up of two Senior Public Health Inspectors and two Public Health Inspectors supported by four locally trained Assistant Public Health Inspectors, one Senior Enforcement Officer and two Enforcement Officers as well as the requisite clerical grades and industrial personnel.

As has been the practice for a good number of years now, all the qualified Inspectors are interchangeable and duties at the Public Markets undertaken on a roster basis to allow both the Public Health and Markets fields to be adequately covered.

The animal health aspects of the department's work, which is reported upon separately on page 21 have been carried out smoothly throughout the year despite some resistance from a few animal lovers who fail to understand the need to keep stray animals under control.

In the field of legislation, the laws enforced by this department continued to be kept under constant review and resulted in the passing of the new and more comprehensive Food Hygiene Regulations (Legal Notice No 36 of 1977). These regulations replace the old Food Hygiene (General) Regulations and are intended to improve the standards of hygiene in all premises as well as in stalls, food vehicles, docks, etc, in which food intended for human consumption is handled.

In order to bring food premises into line with the new Food Hygiene Regulations, all food businesses in Gibraltar were inspected within a relatively short time and their owners notified in writing of any contraventions discovered.

In the field of Health Education, a number of pamphlets, posters, etc related to various aspects of public health were issued. These dealt mainly with food hygiene, but anti-smoking, anti-rabies and "Immunize Your Child" campaigns were also carried out.

I would like to take this opportunity to express the department's appreciation to the Medical Officer in charge of the Royal Naval Hospital, the present incumbent being Surgeon Captain R Lambert R.N. for the help and co-operation given in the course of the year.

INSPECTIONS

Four thousands, two hundred and forty inspections of premises were carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during the year, in the course of which 2271 nuisances were found. These required the service of 228 Statutory Notices and 1967 re-visits were made to ensure that the nuisances reported had been effectively abated.

Five hundred and eighty-eight housing inspections were carried out at the request of the Housing Manager for the purpose of reporting on the living conditions of applicants for accommodation in Government-owned premises, or following complaints made to the Public Health Department by persons, living in poor housing conditions.

Twenty underground water tanks were inspected after cleansing and white-washing once the water in them had been sampled and found unfit for dietetic use.

A further seventy-one visits of enquiry were made in connection with the investigation and follow up of serious infectious diseases notified to this department.

Twenty-one drain tests were carried out during 1977, a number of which were connected with the issue of Certificates of Fitness in respect of new or re-developed premises.

Thirty-three vessels were also inspected in connection with the issue of Deratting Exemption Certificates as required by the World Health Organization's International Sanitary Regulations.

The Department's Enforcement Officers made a total of 643 visits of inspection of accommodation let to labour from abroad in order to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Labour from Abroad (Accommodation) Ordinance and Rules. Contraventions were normally rectified following verbal representations, but warning letters had to be sent in some cases to achieve the desired effect.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

There were 62 court appearances during the year in connection with legal proceedings instituted by the Public Health Department. Prosecution was conducted by a senior member of the staff.

Fifty-nine court appearances were in connection with 28 prosecutions under the Public Health Ordinance for non-compliance with the requirements of Abatement Notices. A total of 26 convictions were obtained and the remaining two informations were withdrawn following compliance with the requirements of the Abatement Notices prior to the date of hearing.

There was also one conviction for a contravention of the Market Rules resulting in a £5 fine.

A further conviction was recorded and a fine of £20 imposed for an offence against the Food and Drugs Ordinance, ie sale of bread not of the quality demanded by the purchaser.

The total amount imposed in fines as a result of these Public Health cases was £513 and £100 were awarded as costs.

Thirteen cases for various contraventions of the Animals and Birds Ordinance and Rules were referred to the Police Department for prosecution. These resulted in convictions for thirteen offences in connection with dogs not being licensed, not being vaccinated against rabies and not being effectively muzzled. One case was dismissed. A total of £65.00 was imposed in fines.

IMMUNIZATION CAMPAIGNS

Because of the virtual disappearance of smallpox from the World, an amendment to the Public Health Ordinance was passed making vaccination against this disease voluntary instead of compulsory as hitherto.

Subsequently, a Vaccination Campaign was organised in order to inform the public of the services offered at the Immunization Clinic, which continues to be organised by the Public Health Department.

As part of this Campaign a number of members of the staff were interviewed over GBC Radio and Television as well as over BFBS. A number of newspaper articles also appeared on the subject.

Highlight of the campaign was an exhibition held in the lobby of the House of Assembly in conjunction with World Health Day on the theme "Immunize and Protect Your Child" which was officially opened by the Minister for Medical and Health Services, the Hon A P Montegriffo OBE.

It is heartening to note that attendances at the Immunization Clinics have been increasing throughout the year.

Vaccination against the following diseases are offered free to all children at the Immunization Clinic:

Tetanus
Diphtheria
Pertussis (Whooping Cough)
Polioomyelitis
Smallpox
Rubella (German Measles)

Vaccination against Influenza was also offered to selected population groups for the first time this year.

Additionally, other vaccines are available for persons with special travel requirements.

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

There are four environmental monitoring programmes currently undertaken by this Department. These act as general pointers and safeguards as to the quality of our environment.

The monitoring programmes deal with:

- (i) Air Quality (smoke, sulphur dioxide and lead)
- (ii) Water Supplies
- (iii) Seawater
- (iv) Noise

(i) AIR QUALITY

Because of our general lack of heavy industry, the only significant source of air pollution of our environment is the Generating Station.

Since October 1975, four monitoring stations have been strategically installed in different points round the Generating Station so that a true representative picture of the amount of pollution emitted can be obtained under all weather conditions.

These monitoring stations take daily samples of air which are subsequently analysed and the amount of sulphur dioxide and smoke in our atmosphere are determined.

The following table gives a very brief summary of the situation existing locally:-

POLLUTANT		WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION RECOMMENDED LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES	MEAN LEVEL FROM OUR FOUR SAMPLERS	
			1975/76	1976/77
Sulphur Dioxide	Annual Mean	60 ug/m ³	82ug/m ³	100 ug/m ³
	No. of observations below 200 ug/m ³	98%	89%	87%
Smoke	Annual Mean	40 ug/m ³	22 ug/m ³	22 ug/m ³
	No. of observations below 120 ug/m ³	98%	100%	100%

As can be seen, our present levels of Sulphur Dioxide are above those recommended as long-term objectives by the World Health Organisation. Conversely, our levels of smoke are much lower.

Detailed study of all data so far obtained shows that the combined effects from both these pollutants at their present levels are not such as to be prejudicial to the health of exposed persons.

Monitoring is to continue in order to obtain as complete a picture as possible thus ensuring that levels remain within accepted safety limits.

Since October this year, facilities at two of the monitoring stations have been increased so that it is now possible to measure the amount of lead (mainly coming from car exhausts) in our atmosphere.

Weekly samples are taken and analysed in connection with this pollutant but it is too early to be able to establish any sort of relationship between the results so far obtained.

(ii) WATER SUPPLIES

Though the supply of water is not this Department's responsibility, its safety and quality are very much our concern. Because of this, samples of water are taken regularly on a routine basis from different points in the distribution network as well as when supplies may become suspect or are the cause of complaint.

During 1977, ninety-one routine samples were taken for bacteriological analysis and a further fifteen samples were taken in connection with the chemical composition of the water.

Generally our results compare very favourably with International and English standards set out by the World Health Organisation and the Department of Health and Social Security respectively.

Water samples are also taken from underground tanks to determine the fitness of the water for dietetic use. Thirty such samples were taken during the year.

In the cases where the water was found unfit for such use and depending on the degree of contamination, it was either treated (involving chlorination and subsequent detasting with Sodium Thiosulphate), or arrangements were made for the emptying and cleaning of the underground tank.

(iii) SEAWATER

During the year 370 seawater samples have been taken and analysed from eight pre-determined points round the Rock.

The purpose of these samples is to ensure adequate standards of safety at our bathing areas, as well as to gather and compare information in connection with the Co-ordination Mediterranean Pollution Monitoring and Research Programme of the United Nations Environment Programme.

During the year Union blacking action of the sewage pumps at Victoria Stadium resulted in raw sewage overflowing and grossly contaminating the sea in the vicinity of Mediterranean Rowing Club, Marina, etc. This Department declared this area unfit for bathing purposes and advised on the possible health risks.

(iv) NOISE

Complaints of excessive noise are investigated as and when they occur but are not the subject of a monitoring programme, as is the case with other matters previously mentioned.

Several complaints were received during the year which resulted in the service

of Abatement Notices under the Noise Abatement Ordinance in all cases where the complaints were justified. One such Notice was not complied with and the case had to be taken to Court where an order was obtained for compliance with the Notice and abatement of the noise nuisance.

STAFF AND TRAINING

Another officer terminated his studies this year and obtained his Diploma in Environmental Health, thus increasing the qualified staff complement to five. Although the Department is still acutely under-staffed, this addition has resulted in an improvement over previous years.

There are, however, four Assistant Inspectors studying for their Diploma at Tottenham College of Technology (London). Three have now completed the second year of the Course and have been successful in the Intermediate Examinations. The fourth started the Course in September.

One of the Senior Public Health Inspectors attended a two month's course held by London University, Tottenham College of Technology and Roehampton Institute of Further Education. On completion of the course he was awarded the "Certificate of Environmental Pollution, Monitoring and Control" with distinction.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED:

Written	35
Oral	508

PREMISES INSPECTED:

General inspection	49
House to House inspections	4191

STATUTORY NUISANCES SERVED:	228
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NUISANCES FOUND:	2271
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DRAIN TESTS:	21
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SAMPLES OF WATER TAKEN FOR ANALYSIS:

Fresh Water	121
Sea Water	370
Water for Chemical Analysis	15

UNDERGROUND TANKS INSPECTED:	20
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SAMPLES OF FOOD AND DRUGS TAKEN FOR ANALYSIS:	116
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VISITS OF ENQUIRY:

Re Infectious Disease	71
Re Housing Conditions	588
To Food premises	579
To Hairdressers and Barber Shops	7
To Factories and Workshops	14
To premises generally to ascertain if nuisances reported have been abated	1967
Re accommodation Labour from Abroad	643

VACCINATION NOTICES SERVED:	18
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LEGAL PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED:	30
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INSPECTION OF VESSELS

(Deratting Exemption Certificate):	33
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DISINFECTION & DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES	241
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DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION:

All premises where acute infectious diseases occurred during the year were disinfected with Formaldehyde solution - this was the case on eight occasions.

Similarly the Police ambulances were also disinfected as required following the conveyance of patients suffering from infectious diseases.

The following are details of articles disinfected at the Disinfecting Station by steam or formaldehyde gas:

Bed and mattresses:	12
Bolsters and pillows:	24
Blankets and quilts:	21
Sheets:	19
Sundries:	19
Total:	<hr/> 95 <hr/>

Many commercial premises and dwellings (117 in all) were disinfested during the year owing to the presence of cockroaches, fleas or other vermin.

The non-collection of street accumulation of rubbish as part of the industrial action experienced during the months of September and October resulted in 116 additional sites having to be disinfested by this Department.

The range of insecticides available has been widened in order to cope more effectively and safely with the many different situations involved and species of insects and vermin encountered. DDT, once the most generally used insecticide, has been phased out because of its potential danger to man and wildlife.

MOSQUITO CONTROL:

Mosquito control was kept up during the year, with special emphasis during the warmer months.

A total of 70 breeding places were found and treated during the year. A further 321 probable breeding sites were also treated so as to prevent mosquitoes breeding in them.

In all, 974 places were inspected in conjunction with the control of this sector.

As in previous years, a close liaison was maintained with the Services' Health Inspectors to ensure maximum effect of our anti-mosquito campaigns.

Sixty eight samples of mosquito larvae were collected for identification purposes and the following varieties were identified:

Sixty-six samples	Culex Pipiens
Five samples	Theobaldia Longereolata

RODENT CONTROL

The measures adopted in recent years for the extermination and repression of this pest were continued during the year under review with very favourable results. The rodenticides at present being used are warfarin, neo-sorex, zinc phosphide, arsenious oxide, alpha-chloralose and Fluoroacetamide 1081, the latter primarily for baiting sewers. Of these, the most popular and also the safest were warfarin and neo-sorex. It is supplied free to members of the public for ordinary treatments.

Complaints received are investigated at once and the best treatment to be applied, either by the complainant himself, using the safer rodenticides mentioned above or by the Rodent Department's teams, is decided upon.

Excluding the number of rodents killed by complainants themselves, an estimated kill of four hundred and ninety four is recorded from treatments carried out by the Rodent Section of the Public Health Department.

Under Article 54 of the International Sanitary Regulations, vessels are inspected as required for the presence of rodents, and Deratting Exemption Certificates are issued when appropriate. Thirty-three vessels were inspected and certificates were issued in respect of all of them during 1977.

SUMMARY OF TREATMENTS DURING 1977

	No of Pre Baits Laid	Baits Disc	Poison Baits Laid	Takes Recorded						Total No of takes Recorded	Carcases Recorded		Premises treated	Poison Baits akes	Estimated Kill	Men Employed	
				1	2	1/4	1/2	1/8	0		PR	RM					
Premises	3817	2096	1721	147	-	86	154	239	1095	626	10	-	52	201	17 lbs 4½ ozs	321	5 Public Health Operatives
cc Sewers	867	474	393	107	2	32	47	-	205	188	-	-	-	289 manholes	8 lbs 6¾ ozs	173	
	4684	2570	2114	254	2	118	201	239	1300	814	10	-	52	490	25 lbs 11¼ ozs	494	

FOOD IN RELATION TO HEALTH & DISEASES

As explained previously, the enactment of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1977, has been a useful addition to the law relating to food and adequate provision is now made for the hygienic control of food production and retail in all its aspects.

PUBLIC MARKETS

Normal routine maintenance was kept up throughout the year. The Meat Hall required minimal repairs. The Fish Market on the other hand has deteriorated rapidly in the course of the year and plans have been drawn up for extensive improvements to be carried out within the coming year.

FOOD

Supplies of food have been adequate throughout the year.

MEAT

All supplies of frozen beef, pork, veal, mutton and offal were imported from Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Kenya, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay and New Zealand. The total figure being 1,841,725lbs.

A further 28,071 lbs of fresh meat and 15,621 lbs of fresh Kosher meat were imported from the United Kingdom. This was formerly imported from Morocco.

POULTRY

This is mostly imported frozen, but some fresh poultry was also available throughout the year although this is rapidly losing ground to the frozen product.

With the exception of small consignments brought in by local fishing boats, all fish was imported from Morocco. A total of 259,300 lbs of fish was imported during the year.

EGGS

Adequate supplies have been imported from the United Kingdom, Belgium and Holland.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Supplies of fresh fruit and vegetables were imported from Morocco and a number of European countries including Great Britain although the hardier types of fruit were also imported from as far afield as Argentina, Canada and Japan.

MILK

Sterilized homogenised milk in sealed bottles and UHT milk were imported from the United Kingdom and other approved countries. However, condensed or evaporated tinned varieties are the staple products commonly used.

GROCERIES

Groceries imported from the United Kingdom and other countries have been adequate, and generally of satisfactory quality.

SLAUGHTERING

There is one slaughterhouse in Gibraltar, situated in the Upper Rock. Adjoining this slaughterhouse are the piggeries, which house some 200 pigs. 38 pigs with a total weight of 3,219 lbs were slaughtered during 1977. These were duly inspected (ante mortem and post mortem) by the Public Health Inspectors and passed as fit for human consumption.

ICE CREAM

All premises where ice-cream is sold must be registered with the Government in accordance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Ordinance. Frequent visits were paid by the Public Health Inspectors to advise on measures designed to attain the highest standards of cleanliness and hygiene possible. Sixteen samples were taken and examined bacteriologically in the Public Health and Clinical Pathology Laboratories. Quality control tests were undertaken at the same time. All the samples tested were found to be up to the approved standard, except for one, the fat content of which was below the authorised minimum.

Considerable quantities of ice-cream manufactured by reputable firms in Great Britain and Italy were also imported regularly. The sale of these products is conditional to their being sold in the original sealed wrappers or containers and subject to the same sanitary requirements as those produced locally. Soft ice-cream which is sold both at establishments and from mobile units is also finding an increasing market in Gibraltar.

CATERING PREMISES, BAKERIES ETC

All premises wherein food is prepared by any process of cooking or which are used for the manufacture or preservation of food products as well as purveyors and vendors of refreshments, confectionery, cakes, sweets, etc must be registered with the Government.

Catering establishments and food premises were inspected regularly by the Department's Inspectors. In the course of these inspections advice was given to owners on the implementation of the Food Hygiene Regulations and on all matters concerning the storing, handling, preparation and retailing of food for human consumption. A total of 579 food premises were inspected in this connection during the year.

SAMPLING OF FOOD

A total of 116 samples of various foods were taken under the Food and Drugs Ordinance during 1977. These were as follows:

TYPE OF FOOD	No of SAMPLES TAKEN	REMARKS ON RESULTS OF EXAMINATION
Alcoholic Drinks	6	One sample found to be diluted and another contaminated with Methylated Spirits. Remainder satisfactory.
Baby Milk (Powder)	5	Two of the samples were found infested with weevils. Remaining 3 samples taken from stock found satisfactory.
Bread	1	Encrusted with charred yeast.
Butter	6	Satisfactory
Canned foods	2	Slightly defective cans.
Cheese	1	Satisfactory
Confectionery	2	Satisfactory
Cooked foods	9	Two samples showed some bacterial contamination denoting poor handling techniques.
Cream	5	Satisfactory
Flour	1	Infested with Confused Flour Beetle (<i>Tribolium Confusium</i>)
Ice Cream	16	Most samples found satisfactory. One found bacteriologically unsafe and another just below the minimum authorised fat content.
Lentils	4	Some extraneous matter mixed with lentils, otherwise fit.
Margarine	11	Satisfactory
Mayonnaise	3	Satisfactory
Milk	20	Satisfactory, though in 3 cases labelling did not comply with legal requirements.
Minced Meat	5	Some bacterial contamination denoting poor handling procedures.
Mineral Waters	14	Satisfactory
Rice	1	Infested with Granary weevil (<i>Sitophilus granaria</i>)
Soft Drinks	4	Satisfactory

In all cases of unsatisfactory results remedial measures were taken immediately following verbal and/or written representations.

FOOD DESTROYED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION
DURING 1977

Baby Foods	158 tins
Bananas	24220 lbs
Beef	1007 lbs
Brawn	62 lbs
Butter	340 lbs
Cabbages	1089 lbs
Cakes	39 cartons
Cauliflowers	770 lbs
Cheese	6178 lbs
Chicken	11476 lbs
Chocolates	193 pcs
Cole Slaw	109 tubs
Cottage Cheese	288 tubs
Cream	200 tubs
Dates	22 lbs
Fish	7772 lbs
Flour	6580 lbs
Ham	2192 lbs
Ice Cream	695 cartons
Lamb	222 lbs
Luncheon Meat	1071 lbs
Margarine	257 tubs
Milk	4131 pints
Miscellaneous	3029 items
Oranges	1980 lbs
Ox Tongues	42 lbs
Pork	466 lbs
Potato Crisps	1272 pkts
Rice	1183 lbs
Salami	60 lbs
Sausages	20 lbs
Soda Water	1440 tins
Soups	13824 pkts and tins
Sweets	1230 pkts
Turkeys	881 lbs
Veal	238 lbs
Whipping Cream	504 litres
Yoghurt	1056 tubs

LABORATORIES OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY AND
PUBLIC HEALTH

REPORT BY THE PATHOLOGIST AND CITY ANALYST

A total of 166,625 investigations were carried out on specimens received at the Laboratories during the year 1977, an increase of 30.9% over the previous year. This reflects the increasingly important role that laboratory medicine plays in modern trends.

Four thousand five hundred and ninety five analysis were done on samples submitted to ascertain compliance with the Food and Drugs Ordinance, and water and miscellaneous foodstuffs to investigate their fitness for human consumption. Seven of the samples submitted did not satisfy the regulations. This figure does not include those samples found defective due to bacteriological contamination.

Thyroid function tests by radioimmunoassay have now been introduced and investigations of this nature are being carried out at the request of the consultant staff. The Radiometer apparatus for the estimation of Blood pH and gases has been transferred from the Intensive Therapy Unit to the Laboratory and will be put into use as soon as spare parts become available. The degree of pollution of the surrounding seas is being routinely investigated by membrane filtration techniques which have this year been introduced for this purpose.

During the year several pupils from the Comprehensive Schools have visited the laboratory under a scheme organised by the Careers Officers. Student nurses also visit in organised parties and it is considered that they derive benefit from these visits and lectures.

Mr Richard Cavilla, one of the Senior Technicians of the Department retired on pension on the 30th November 1977 after completing over forty years service in the Laboratories.

The Laboratories are recognised by the World Health Organisation as a Centre for Yellow Fever Innoculations and by the Institute of Medical Laboratory Sciences for the training of technicians to intermediate level.

INVESTIGATIONS	St Bernard's Hospital	Civil	D.O.E.	TOTAL
<u>BLOOD</u>				
(1) CYTOLOGICAL -				
Rbcs., Wbcs., differential counts, absolute values, platelets, reticulocytes, colour index, packed cell volume, fragility of Rbcs. L.E. cells bleeding and coagulation times, Erythrocyte sedimentation rate, blood picture, malaria parasites.	66332	6844		73176
(2) BIOCHEMISTRY -				
Determination of urea, glucose, calcium, uric acid, cholesterol, triglycerides, acid and alkaline, tartrate Cabicte phosphatase, glucose tolerance curves, total protein, albumin, globulin, A:G ratio, Van den Bergh reaction, bilirubin, thymol turbidity and flocculation, Zinc sulphate turbidity, Schumm's Test, pyruvic glutamic and lactic dehydrogenase, Total iron binding capacity and saturation, amylase, creatine, creatinine, congo red test, phosphorous, Bromsulphthalein test, prothrombin, clotting time ratio, prothrombin Thromboplastin time, Hess' test and Lithium, Imminio-globulins IgG, IgM and IgA 1	12751	3371		16122
(3) BACTERIOLOGY -				
Blood cultures for Salmonella group etc.	376	12		388
(4) SEROLOGY -				
Wassermann Reaction, Kahn test, VDRL test, Gonococcal complement fixation test, Widal agglutination tests, cold agglutinins. Paul Bunnell, Latex RA Test, C Reaction protein and ASO Titre	4951	830		5881
(5) TRANSFUSION -				
ABO grouping, Rhesus factor, genotyping, cross-matching, Direct and Indirect Coomb's test, titration of antibodies, foetal cells and Alkaline denaturation tests.	11753	126		11879
(6) ELECTROLYTES -				
Sodium, potassium, chlorides, Bicarbonate.	7026	68		7094
(7) ELECTROPHORESIS -				
Serum protein, haemoglobin and Lipo-proteins	213	11		225
<u>CEREBRO SPINAL FLUID</u>				
(1) CYTOLOGICAL				
Cells and cytological differential count	15	-		15

INVESTIGATIONS	St Bernard's Hospital	Civil	D.O.E.	TOTAL
(2) BIOCHEMISTRY -				
Determination of total proteins, albumin, globulins, glucose, urea, chlorides, Lange's colloidal, gold curves, Nonne Apelt, Wassermann reaction.	150	-		150
(3) CULTURES FOR MYCO TUBERCULOSIS				
Neisseriae meningitidis and other organisms	15	-		15
(4) DIRECT EXAMINATION -				
Ziehl-Neilsen stain for Myco-bacteria, Neisseriae and other organisms	15	-		15
<u>HISTO-PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION</u>				
On specimens removed at surgical and post-mortem for micro and macroscopical examination.	604	3		607
<u>SMEARS FOR CYTOLOGY -</u>				
Cytological examinations of cervical smears and other explored epethelium	930	25		955
<u>SWABS - PUS</u>				
(1) Bacteriology - Cultures and sensitivities for different organisms.	1442	138		1580
(2) Direct Examination - Stains for Myco-bacteria, Neisseriae and other organisms.	228	30		258
<u>SPUTA</u>				
(1) CYTOLOGICAL -				
Malignant cells, elastic fibres and fungi.	29	11		40
(2) BACTERIOLOGY -				
Culture for Mycobacteria and other organisms	4936	38		4974
(3) DIRECT EXAMINATION -				
AFB, other organisms and sensitivities.	307	10		317
<u>FAECES</u>				
(1) CYTOLOGICAL -				
Rbcs. Leucocytes, epithelium, food residues, ova, cysts, crystals, parasites including flaggelates.	96	48		144
(2) BIOCHEMISTRY				
Occult blood, stercobilin, urobilinogen, diastase and fats estimation.	223	13		236
(3) BACTERIOLOGY				
Cultures for Salmonella, Shigella and other pathogens, Organisms isolated from cultures from miscellaneous sources for isolation and sensitivity to various antibiotics.	1195	117		1312

INVESTIGATIONS	St Bernard's Hospital	Civil	D.O.E.	TOTAL
<u>ASCITES, PLEURAL AND SYNOVIAL FLUIDS</u>				
(1) CYTOLOGICAL - Cells and differential counts, malignant cells, AFB and other organisms	30	-	-	30
(2) BIOCHEMISTRY - Specific gravity, Rivalta's Test, Protein contents	120	-	-	120
(3) BACTERIOLOGY - Cultures for Myco-bacteria and other organisms	30	-	-	30
<u>GASTRIC CONTENTS</u>				
(1) BIOCHEMISTRY - Pentagastrin Test Presence of pus, Rbcs, mucus, bile, altered blood and pH	150	-	-	150
(2) BACTERIOLOGY - Culture and microscopical examination for Myco-Tuberculosis in gastric lavage	2	-	-	2
<u>URINES</u>				
(1) CYTOLOGICAL - Microscopical of deposit, cells, casts, crystals etc.	3387	659	-	4046
(2) BIOCHEMISTRY - Acetone, Albumin, glucose, osazone test, bile salts and pigments, blood and derivative, calcium, chlorides, urea, nitrogen, diastase, diazo reaction pH, phosphates, specific gravity, uric acid, porphyrins, Bence-Jones bodies, Keto & Ketogenic steroids, Sodium Potassium, V.M.A, 5HIAA, creatinine, Xylose and amino-acids	7097	1872	-	7969
(3) BACTERIOLOGY - Culture for Myco-Tuberculosis, E. Coli and other organisms for sensitivities.	15857	2472	-	16329
(4) DIRECT EXAMINATION - For myco-tuberculosis	21	8	-	29
(5) PREGNANCY TEST - Human chorionic Gonadotropin	1372	210	-	1582
(6) RENAL CALCULI - Identification	6	1	-	7
<u>DARK GROUND INVESTIGATIONS -</u>				
For presence of Treponema Pallidum in venereal sores	4	2	-	6
<u>URETHRAL DISCHARGE -</u>				
For N. Gonorrhoea and sensitivities	810	280	-	1090

INVESTIGATIONS	St Bernard's Hospital	Civil	D.O.E.	TOTAL
VAGINAL DISCHARGE for N.Genorrhoea, Trichomonas Vaginitis and Monilia	841	182	-	1023
SEMINAL FLUIDS Spermatozoa count, mobility, morphology etc	140	70	-	210
YELLOW FEVER INOCULATIONS		72		72
<u>WATER</u> (1) Bacteriological examination	1280	87	-	1367
(2) Chemical Analysis	1123	207	-	1330
<u>FOODS</u> (1) Milks - chemical examination	93	-	-	93
(2) Bacteriological examination on milk and other foods	112	-	-	112
ICE CREAMS - Chemical & bacteriological examination	49	-	-	49
SOFT DRINKS - Chemical and bacteriological examinations				
OTHER FOODSTUFFS " " "	154	-	-	154
MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATIONS	34	-	-	34
CHEMICAL ANALYSES ON SAMPLES FROM AIR POLLUTION METERS				1456
	140468	21562	-	166625

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL REPORT

1. ADMINISTRATION

The Government Medical and Health Services consist of:

Hospital Services, Specialised Medical Treatment outside Government Hospitals, (where such treatment is beyond the scope of local resources); Child Welfare and School Health Services; Domiciliary and Out Patient Treatment of persons coming under the scope of the District Medical Service; Domiciliary Medical Service; Port and Airport Health Service; Public Health Inspection and Laboratories.

The Group Practice Medical Scheme enables registered persons and their dependants to obtain medical treatment in Government surgeries or in their homes if they are unable to attend the surgeries. The fee for attendance at the surgeries is 20 pence. The fee for house visits is 50 pence during normal hours and £1 outside these hours. Persons who are included in the District Medical Scheme obtain treatment free of charge.

Registered persons and their dependants can also obtain medicines prescribed by a doctor under the Scheme from Scheme Pharmacists on payment of 20 pence per item shown on the prescription. Persons included in the District Medical Scheme are exempted from the payment of any fees.

Under a reciprocal health services Agreement between Britain and Gibraltar citizens of the United Kingdom temporarily resident in Gibraltar are entitled to health care in Gibraltar on the same conditions as citizens of Gibraltar.

Citizens of Gibraltar temporarily resident in the United Kingdom are entitled to health care in the United Kingdom on the same conditions as the people of the United Kingdom.

The Agreement does not apply to persons who go from one country to the other for the express purpose of benefiting from the agreement, except that, where a citizen of Gibraltar is in need of hospital care for which adequate facilities do not exist in Gibraltar, he will receive that hospital care in the United Kingdom on the same conditions as people of the United Kingdom.

Notwithstanding this Agreement, a British Subject ordinarily resident in Gibraltar is entitled to use the Government's medical services and is charged the same fees as a Gibraltarian.

A Health Centre houses the Government Surgeries run in connection with the Group Practice Medical Scheme. The Public Health Inspectorate, the Child Welfare and School Medical Services, which include Immunisation and Vaccination and the District Clinic, are also housed in this Centre.

Mr L L Bromley, FRCS, Surgeon in Charge of the Thoracic Unit, Dr Oscar Craig, Consultant Radiologist, Dr K Granville Grossman, Consultant Psychiatrist, from St Mary's Hospital, and Mr Henry Shaw FRCS, Ear, Nose & Throat Consultant at the Royal Marsden Hospital, London, visited Gibraltar on various occasions during the year to advise and operate in their respective specialities.

Fortysix patients were sent to various hospitals in Britain during the course of the year. As usual, the majority of these went to the Royal Marsden Hospital and to St Mary's Hospital, London. In addition 30 patients who had previously received treatment in Britain were sent back for review during the course of the year.

Immunisation of children is under the direct control of the Director of Medical and Health Services who is also the Principal School Medical Officer. Children found to be in need of medical treatment are referred to Special Sick Children Clinic at St Bernard's Hospital or to their own doctors.

The Gibraltar League of Hospital Friends, the Albert Ferrary Trust and the Gibraltar Chamber of Commerce contributed generously to the welfare of the patients with gifts in cash and in kind. A number of other gifts and donations were received from other sectors of the community some of which would wish to remain anonymous.

II NURSING STAFF

The training of nurses continued as in previous years. There are seven courses available each year.

Normally the training of a nurse can take from a minimum of 3 to 5 years. This is because the entrance age is 16 and registration age is 21.

The courses are:

- Pre Nursing - Orientation and Adaptation 4 weeks
- Clinical Instruction 10 weeks in 3 year period
- Introductory course 8 weeks
- Intermediate Course 5 weeks
- Senior Course 8 weeks
- Enrolment Course 5 weeks
- Registration Course 6 weeks

During the year 95 nurses were in training. Eleven had to discontinue training owing to marriage, pregnancy and in some cases because they had to return to the United Kingdom.

Twentytwo nurses attended the Pre Nursing Course. Eighteen nurses attended the Introductory Course, at the end of which they were examined by Matron.

Thirteen passed and five failed the Introductory Course.

Twentytwo nurses attended the Intermediate course. They all sat the examination and passed.

SENIOR COURSES

Seven nurses attended the Senior course, sat the examination and passed.

ENROLLED NURSES

Four nurses attended the course and passed the examination.

FINAL EXAMINATION

Although the original class numbered 8, only one nurse completed the course. Nursing Sister V Bossino SRN SCM was successful in passing the examination for the Sister Tutor Diploma (University of London) and has now become a Registered Nurse Tutor (U.K.). She is at present teaching in our department and taught the Intermediate Course. Eleven students attended and all passed the examination.

UNITED KINGDOM TRAINING

Three Staff Nurses returned after qualifying as midwives. One Staff Nurse completed a course leading to registration as a Mental Nurse.

Two Staff Nurses are currently undergoing training in the United Kingdom one for Midwifery and the other for a Diploma in Nursing.

III MEDICAL STAFF

The following changes in the Medical Staff took place during the year:

NEW APPOINTMENTS:	Dr J Sacco
	Dr D R Thompson
	Dr N Borge
	Dr H Hepburn
	Dr Y Rao
	Dr R T Dattani
	Dr R Hay
	Dr A Correa

LEFT THE SERVICE:	Dr H Hepburn
	Dr R Hay
	Dr J Negrette

IV LEGISLATION

Legal Notice No 36 of 1977 brought into force the Food Hygiene Regulations which regulate the condition of hygiene in food premises. (Further information can be found in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector at page herein).

Legal Notice No 63 of 1977 amended the Group Practice Medical Scheme Regulations by increasing the fee payable for a visit by a doctor outside normal hours from 75p to £1; these Regulations were further amended by Legal Notice No 100 of 1977 by increasing the registration fee from £17.68 per annum to £22.88 per annum with effect from 2 January 1978.

The Public Health Ordinance was amended early in the year in order to abolish the compulsory vaccination of children, as well as to make a number of minor amendments (Ordinance No 3/77).

On the 16 March 1977, Ordinance No 11 amended the Misuse of Drugs Ordinance, 1973 by altering the definition of "Cannabis" making it clear that all parts of the plant cannabis are included in its definition under the Ordinance.

Ordinance No 27 amended the Group Practice Medical Scheme Ordinance, 1973 by increasing by 5 pence a week the contributions payable both by employers and employees. A corresponding increase of £5.20 per annum was made in the contributions payable by self-employed persons. This increase became effective on 1 January 1978.

Legal Notice No 80 of 1977 amended the Hospitals (Fees and Charges) Rules by setting out the fees which should be charged for Orosurgical operations as well as updating the list defining such operations.

V FINANCIAL

Fees are payable in accordance with the Hospitals (Fees & Charges) Rules. In the case of an "entitled person", ie

- (a) a British subject ordinarily resident in Gibraltar ;
- (b) a British subject resident in the Campo Area who is registered as a Gibraltarian in the Register maintained by virtue of the provisions of the Gibraltarian Status Ordinance;
- (c) an alien working and residing in Gibraltar in respect of whom a permit of residence granted under the provisions of the Immigration Control Ordinance is in force, and the wife and children under twenty-one years of age of any such person, provided that such wife and children are also residing in Gibraltar under permit of residence;
- (d) a national of the United Kingdom covered by the Reciprocal Health Agreement between Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of Gibraltar; or
- (e) a national of the European Economic Community who is in possession of Form EIII issued by the competent authority of the country of the Community of which he is a national;

no charges are payable by patients who are contributors to the Group Practice Medical Scheme for in-patient treatment in General Wards. This policy became effective on the 3 January 1977. Out-patients pay a fee of 20p for each consultation other than the first consultation, which is free, provided they have been referred by a doctor under the Scheme. In the case of "entitled persons" other than those who are contributors to the Group Practice Medical Scheme or come under categories (d) and (e) above, the fee for accommodation in a General Ward continues to be related to family size and family income. The scale of fees payable ranges from NIL to 60p. Out-patients pay a fee of £1.00 for each consultation. No charge is made for medicines to any in-patient, but patients who are "entitled persons" but not registered members of the GPMS, who are accommodated in a general ward, and whose family income exceeds £35 per week, are required to pay additional charges for Operation, Anaesthetic, Accouchment, etc: "entitled persons" accommodated in a private ward, and "non-entitled persons" accommodated in either a general or private ward, irrespective of the amount of family income, have to pay additional charges for the services mentioned above.

Details of the respective fees are set out in the First, Second and Third Schedules to the Hospitals (Fees & Charges) Rules 1974.

VI DISTRICT MEDICAL SERVICE

The District Medical Service which forms a part of the Group Practice Medical Scheme, caters for patients in receipt of Supplementary Benefit. One of the GPMS doctors and a team of District Nurses run a daily out-patient clinic at the Health Centre and attend to domiciliary cases. Treatment, including hospital treatment, medicines and any surgical appliances that District patients may need, is provided free of charge. The District Medical Service also provides medical attention required by the residents of the John Mackintosh Homes for the aged.

VII HOSPITALS

(1) ST BERNARD'S HOSPITAL

St Bernard's Hospital, with 180 beds, is essentially available for the resident community and the passengers and crews of ships and aircraft calling at Gibraltar, but patients from neighbouring districts are given facilities for treatment and hospitalisation. The Hospital provides a comprehensive out-patient service and in-patient treatment for acute medical and surgical cases. In addition, it has a Maternity Section, and a ward for elderly sick patients.

The number of beds is made up as follows:

Napier Ward (Male Surgical)	24
Godley Ward (Female Surgical)	23
Don Ward (Geriatric)	18
Children's Ward	20
Maternity Block	17
John Ward (Male Medical)	30
Victoria Ward (Female Medical)	26
Intensive Therapy Unit	5
Private Corridor	<u>17</u>
	<u>180</u>

The following table shows in-patient statistics for the year under review compared with 1976:

	1977	1976
Total daily bed counts	42905	40766
Average number of patients per day	117	111
Average length of stay (days)	13	13
Number of admissions	3210	3178
Number of deaths	171	202

The breakdown of operations was as follows:

	1977	1976
General Surgery	597	506
Gynaecology	340	276
Urology	158	120
Orthopaedic	181	172
Thoracic	16	22
ENT	142	78
Dental	42	41
Ophthalmic	32	20
Neurology	7	13

OUT PATIENT AND CASUALTY SERVICE

(a) CASUALTY SERVICE

The Out-patients Department provides a twenty-four hour Accident and Emergencies Service.

(b) CENTRAL STERILE SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

This department is responsible for the supply of sterile dressings and instruments etc to all wards and departments. It also acts as a backup to the sterile supplies handled by the Operating Theatre. A central syringe service is also run by this department.

(c) BLOOD COLLECTION SERVICE

A daily blood collection service is provided by a Staff Nurse specifically appointed for the purpose both for out patients and in-patients. Blood donors are also bled by the staff of this department as well as by other nursing staff outside normal hours.

(d) DENTAL CLINIC

Dental Clinics continued to be held daily Mondays to Fridays, with the exception of Tuesday afternoons, for extractions only under gas or local anaesthesia. 1318 patients were seen at this clinic during the course of the year under review.

(e) OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

Clinics for diseases of the eye are held daily. In addition patients suffering from domestic or industrial accidents are also treated at this Clinic.

Mr C Suarez, the Consultant Ophthalmologist left the service in April, 1977. Up to the time of his retirement, the total number of patients seen at the clinic was as follows:

New Patients:	Adults	439		
	Children	<u>217</u>	-	656
Old Patients:	Adults	374		
	Children	<u>145</u>	-	<u>519</u>
	Total			<u>1175</u>

Major Operations

After April 1977, the Ophthalmic Specialist at the Royal Naval Hospital has covered for emergency treatment, as follows:

Patients attended at Clinics	105
Operations	2

In addition, and in order to partially meet the vacuum left by the retirement of the Ophthalmologist, three Consultants from the Gloucester Eye Hospital were engaged as locums over the period July to September 1977. Daily clinics were held from Monday to Friday as well as one operating session each week. Patients treated during this period were as follows:

Patients attended at clinic	776
Operations	23

During other periods of the year the Charge Nurse in the Clinic saw a total of 820 patients.

A small number of children suffering from Squint were given Orthoptic treatment twice weekly.

(f) ENT CLINIC

A weekly Clinic was held throughout the year by Mr Toomey and these clinics were supplemented on three occasions in the year by those held by Mr H Shaw, the visiting Consultant. The number of patients seen at these clinics are given under the Out-patient statistics.

PHYSIOTHERAPY DEPARTMENT

Although no effort is spared to try and recruit additional staff, staffing problems are still being experienced. One student Physiotherapist commenced training in Britain in October this year. This is a very busy department where both in-patients and out-patients have benefited greatly from the various forms of treatment.

Patients have been referred by Private Doctors as well as from the Health Centre and the Hospital.

Consultant orthopaedic and fracture clinics are held weekly in the Department. Treatment given during the year was as follows:

	1977	1976
Total Number of in patients treated	4619	6981
Total Number of in-patients	644	616
Total Number of out-patients treated	18481	12368
Total Number of out-patients	2033	1597

CLINICS

Two physiotherapy clinics are held weekly: one for patients attending for the first time, the other for 'old' patients. The number of patients attending these clinics were as follows:

	1977	1976
New Patients	705	799
Old Patients	885	893

X-RAY DEPARTMENT

The statistics for the year were as follows:

	1977	1976
Gastro Intestinal examinations	275	275
Renal examinations	155	132
Biliary examinations	279	292
Bronchography examinations	5	8
Hystero-Salpingograms	14	8
Sinograms	2	2
Cystograms	1	-
Tomographic investigations	36	23
Thoracic investigations	4257	4043
Extremities investigations	2050	2161
Abdominal investigations	811	675
Pregnancy investigations	74	69
Cranial investigations	666	721
Spinal investigations	1019	716
Cases requiring x-ray control in the Operating Theatre	21	17
Cases requiring x-ray with mobile unit in wards	259	249
Cases x-rayed after normal working hours including week-ends and Bank Holidays	566	569
Number of patients examined	8228	8165
Private patients examined	1612	2168
Films used	16157	15629
Units	102515	100108

Work carried out by the staff of this Department has again increased when compared with the previous year.

Dr Craig, Consultant Radiologist, paid visits in March, June and October. In addition Naval Radiologists carried out work in the Department on their periodic visits to Gibraltar. All told, twelve visits were made by Radiologists during the course of the year.

The new x-ray equipment which was installed in 1977, became fully operational and this equipment, together with the old set in operation since 1963 have provided the staff with full work facilities.

An Image Intensifier complete with T.V. camera and screen was purchased this year and it is anticipated that this will be installed and operational early in 1978. This piece of equipment will further enhance the facilities available for Radiological work and will be of benefit both to patients and staff.

(2) KGV PSYCHIATRIC UNIT

KGV Hospital is the only Psychiatric Unit in Gibraltar. It has a capacity of 60 beds. Like St Bernard's Hospital it caters principally for the resident civilian community and passengers and members of crews of ships visiting Gibraltar. Patients from the armed forces and British Subjects residing in neighbouring countries are also admitted. Admission is subject to the same administrative conditions as applied at St Bernard's.

The Occupational Therapy Department forms an integral part of the Unit. Although it provides occupational and diversional therapy for patients in the other hospital who may require it, the bulk of its work is concerned with patients from the Psychiatric Unit, some 20 to 30 of whom attend the Department twice daily. More details of this Department are given below.

An out-patient clinic is held every Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, with the Superintendent, Dr C M Montegriffo in attendance, who also attends to the in-patients in the Unit every morning, and answers emergency calls. Dr Granville-Grossman, the Consultant Psychiatrist from the United Kingdom visited the hospital at 3 month intervals when he examined in-patients. Out patients clinics were also held in consultation with the Superintendent.

A welfare and district service is very efficiently run by the Mental Welfare Officer, whose office is housed at the Health Centre. His duties consist of attending all clinics, to be on call at all hours of the day and night when his services are required by any doctor, Police or relatives of discharged patients. He visits patients at their homes and sees them at his office and at their places of work. Working in conjunction with the Superintendent he has been able to find jobs and accommodation for patients during the course of the year. Due to his work a large proportion of discharged and out-patients are able to live a compatible life with the community. The work of the Mental Welfare Officer has proved very profitable in the field of Welfare and District Service and is reaping very rewarding results.

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Patients attended football matches, social functions at the G.Y.A. Club, were taken to the Cinema and on outings accompanied by members of the staff. During the summer they were taken to the beach, for walks around the Alameda Gardens and for rides around Gibraltar. Annual parties were given on St Joseph's Day and on Christmas Day. Patients were also taken on a picnic on the upper Rock organised by the League of Hospital Friends.

As in previous years, members of the Jewish Hospital Committee supplied cakes for high teas and distributed sweets and also cigarettes to all the patients on all their Feast Days. Each patient received a Christmas present from the Red Cross, one each from the League of Hospital Friends and from the Katron at the Christmas Party. Soft drinks and cigarettes were also supplied by members of the League of Hospital Friends at parties organised by them.

On several occasions during the year a local firm supplied quantities of cigarettes for the patients. They also supplied soft drinks at Christmas.

LEAGUE OF HOSPITAL FRIENDS

This organisation has given great satisfaction to both patients and the staff with their help and support during the course of the year. To give details of all their work and activities would be an endless task. Their gifts included pictures, curtains, knee rugs, etc. Ice cream is supplied to the Hospital every fortnight.

A member of the League visited the Unit almost every Friday and with the help of youngsters of both sexes from the Legion of Mary distributed sweets and cigarettes to all the patients.

The Gibraltar Youth Association presented the patients with three armchairs.

Some anonymous organisations also presented the patients with gifts and some donated cash for the use of the Unit.

The Department is greatly indebted to all its benefactors, who presented the Hospital with gifts in cash and in kind and to those who gave their services free to organize recreational activities for the patients.

IN PATIENTS STATISTICS

The following table shows the in-patients statistics for the year under review:

Average number of patients per day	57
Number of admissions during the year	106
Number of discharges	105
Number of deaths	7

Nine patients had courses of electro-convulsive therapy receiving a total of 48 shocks in all

DISEASES TREATED

Subnormality	19
Schizophrenia	45
Manic Depressive Illness	7
Mania	6
Psychotic Depressive	12
Alcoholism	17
Organic (Senile) Dementia	17
Drug related illness	7
Others	16

The number of specified diseases treated varied with the admissions and discharges during the year.

OUT PATIENTS STATISTICS

The total number of attendances at the out-patients clinic in the Unit was one thousand two hundred and twentyfour.

Ten patients had courses of electro-convulsive therapy receiving a total of fiftyeight shocks in all.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT

As previously stated between 20 to 30 patients attend this Department daily. Under the supervision of Miss B Bruzon, who is assisted by Mrs C Garcia, they perform many types of work. These consist mainly of cane work, tapestry, making of stools,

water colour painting, drawing, painting, picture framing etc. This work is done in the mornings, mostly by the male patients. The female patients are engaged in sewing, knitting etc. In the afternoons they usually tackle the unfinished jobs from the morning and finish the day playing games. The patients attend from 9a.m. to 12 midday and from 1 to 5p.m. daily from Monday to Friday every week except on Public Holiday

OUT PATIENT STATISTICS

Clinic	Days Held	Attending Doctor	Number of Attendances	
			1977	1976
Fracture & Orthopaedic Clinic	Monday & Tuesday afternoons	Surg Capt E H Murchison	2471	2332
Ear, Nose & Throat	Wednesday afternoons	Mr H Shaw Mr D J Toomey	945	838
Diabetic	Tuesday afternoons	Dr A Kassam	376	472
Special Clinic	Tuesday afternoons	Dr A Kassam	449	-
Ante Natal Booking	Wednesday mornings	-	369	414
Gynaecological Clinic	Monday mornings Tuesday mornings	Mr Doherty	1250	1109
Ophthalmic Clinic	Monday mornings to Friday Mornings (up to 6 4.77) Monday to Friday mornings & afternoons	Mr C Suarez (Mr Joyce) (Mr Walters) (Miss Magauran)	2659	1722
Medical Boards	Friday mornings (Service) (Insurance)	-	20	14
		-	40	32
Employment Test	Every morning up to 15 5 78 Friday afternoons since	General Doctor	695	744
General Surgical	Friday mornings Monday afternoons	Mr D J Toomey	2383	2025
Special Preparatory	Thursday afternoons	Dr R Hay Dr P Rao	322	350
Medical Clinic	Wednesday mornings	Dr J J Giraldi	384	283
Dental Clinic	Monday to Friday morning & afternoon	Mr J J Cochrane	1318	1754
Dental Clinic	Monday to Friday mornings (Health Centre)	Mr C Langdon	334	-
Morning Clinic	Monday to Saturday mornings	General Doctor	679	780

